

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 7TH, 1890

NUMBER 27

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
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p. m. Sundays: and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Cande, No. 127.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7
p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. H. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 7.

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BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
carefully solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—R. S. QUAYLE, 121 Quitanda.

Traveller's Directory

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CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Through Expresses: Minas
train leaves Rio at 5 a. m. and São Paulo train leaves at
5:30 p. m. Despatch train leaves Bahia at 6:15 a. m. Cachoeira
(S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m. Porto Novo at 12:05.
S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:15 and the Minas train at
8 p. m. Limited Expresses: leaves Rio at 7 a. m. Despatched,
train arrives at Rio at 5:10 p. m.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6:30, 8:30 a. m. and 12 m., 3 and
5:30 p. m., returning from Palmares at 7:30, 10:30 a. m., 2
and 8 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6:30, 8:30,
11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5 and 6:30 p. m., returning at 8:35,
10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 5:35 and 9 p. m.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—
Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway
at 6:00 a. m. weekdays, and 5 p. m. Sundays arriving at
Petropolis at 9:15 and 7:22. Passengers change at the
S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the
Northern line. Trains for Petropolis leave the Largo da
Praça at 4 p. m. on weekdays and 7 a. m. on Sundays and
holidays arriving at 9:15 and 6:05. Despatched, trains leave
Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. on weekdays and at
6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

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142 Pearl Street NEW YORK.

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Caixa do Correio 248, RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur;
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Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7\$500.
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Total Income, 1889.....	" 6,331,935
Premium Income.....	" 5,052,817
Paid Policyholders.....	" 2,467,262
Total Assets.....	£29,322,981
Liabilities (4% basis).....	" 17,588,591
Surplus.....	" 4,754,390

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Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.THE RIO NEWS
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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily office reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary in a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 7th, 1890.

THERE is something both amusing and pathetic in the surprised complaints over that clause of the new constitution which requires a residence of seven and nine years to render a foreigner fully eligible to a seat in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate. It must be admitted that the restriction is not altogether consistent with the act of tacit naturalization, and there is some reason, without a doubt, why the advocates of that original wholesale method of making citizens should now complain of this subsequent restriction. If the foreigner, resident here on November 15th, was fitted to be admitted at once into Brazilian citizenship without further qualification, then the inference is natural that any foreigner so admitted, who is otherwise qualified, is equally entitled to take part in the legislative councils of the nation. It is our candid opinion, however, that the restriction is wise and proper. The mistake lies, not in restricting these offices to those resident in Brazil for a term of years, but in the preceding act of tacit naturalization which tried to absorb the foreigner on cheap and undignified conditions. Citizenship in any country ought to be valuable enough to warrant the exaction of such qualifications as residence, application and an oath of allegiance.

The new decrees on railways and immigration are worthy of special study. In view of the circumstance that general elections are to take place in a trifle over two months and that Congress is to assemble two months later on to organize the new government and initiate necessary legislation, it would be much better and more regular to leave all such matters for adoption through the customary channels. The provisional government, however, thinks differently, and although none of these problems are vitally urgent, and although the cabinet is advocating a system of local and general self-government through constitutional process, the ministers are apparently striving to accomplish everything by means of arbitrary, hastily-drawn decrees. Four or five months are certainly not a very long time to wait for legislative consideration of such questions, and particularly so when a very delicate and important balance is to be created between national and state authority over such questions as these. Aside from the intrinsic merits of these decrees, it is evident that the general government is already usurping powers which properly belong to the states. The new constitution, which will probably be adopted very nearly as it now stands, does not concede the powers assumed by this decree over the concession of railways, hence it must be admitted that the government has proceeded to break its own compact before the ink is dry.

If the general government is to retain the powers over railway concessions specified in this decree, then there remains very little of practical value to the states. In such case it would be much better for the nation to adopt the French centralized system at once, and not make a pretense of creating powers of local self-government which are not permitted to exist.

In the matter of immigration, it must be confessed that the government has not only undertaken a policy which must inevitably infringe upon the rights and independence of the states, but it has elected to follow all the bad precedents of the monarchy. It will be impossible to carry out such a scheme as this without developing a centralized government, which assumes the paternal rôle of fostering and protecting industries and regulating all their proceedings. Importing laborers for them implies legalized contracts and subsequent inspection and interference. But, then, why should the national government undertake to seek laborers among the subjects of foreign states, binding them by contracts to do certain things, and then paying a specified sum toward their passage to these shores? It is undignified; it creates an unnecessary expenditure of public money; it invariably leads to gross abuses; and it merely accomplishes any good result. If the government were to provide cheap lands, properly surveyed, and enact proper laws for the protection of life and property, for free schools and for economical transportation of marketable products, the emigrating classes would soon find their way here of their own accord. The government, however, wishes to protect the old-fashioned planter, the large landed estates, and hence it is thought necessary to enact laws for the introduction of contract laborers, under conditions strangely similar to the old "coolie regulations," instead of providing liberal laws for free immigration and settlement.

THE speculative craze which has again broken out in this city, is so like those which have from time to time appeared in other countries that no one ought to be deceived. Wealth was never yet created by a mere decree, nor by promises to pay, nor by pretentious banks and companies, and we see no reason for believing that the present case is to be an exception. All these imposing companies, with all their tempting displays of fictitious capital and promises of unparalleled returns, are nothing more than the crudest of speculative deceptions. No one ought to be deceived by them for one moment, and yet it is a painful fact that a very large majority of the public is deceived. It ought to be apparent that there is not capital enough in this city to organize and put into operation all the companies advertised; it ought to be apparent that there is no economic demand for the greater part of them, and only a limited demand for many others; it ought to be apparent that the very worst "strikers" and speculators in this city are at the head of many of these pretensions enterprises; it ought to be known that no industrial undertaking can succeed without efficient and experienced management, which these organizations do not promise; it ought to be understood that too large a capital is a burden on any industrial concern; and it ought, above all things, to be clearly understood that the creations of curbstone brokers and stock-market speculators, however attractive and promising they may be, should always be treated with suspicion. There is absolutely no basis for this present state of affairs; nine-tenths of all these companies are no more than bubbles whose manifest destiny is to burst. Our friends will be wise to let them entirely alone, and to keep their affairs well in hand against the reaction which must inevitably come before this city is many months older.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A decree dated June 23rd has fixed the number of deputies to the approaching Congress divided among the states as follows, compared with the number under the empire:

	Republic.	Empire.
Amazonas	2	2
Pará	7	3
Maranhão	7	6
Planhy	4	3
Ceará	10	8
Rio Grande do Norte	4	2
Paraná	5	5
Pernambuco	17	13
Alagoas	6	4
Sergipe	4	4
Bahia	22	14
Espírito Santo	2	2
Rio de Janeiro	17	12
S. Paulo	22	9
Paraná	4	2
Santa Catharina	4	2
Rio Grande do Sul	16	6
Minas Geraes	37	20
Goyaz	3	2
Matto Grosso	2	2
Federal District	10	—
	202	122

The deputies from the federal district were under the empire included in the Rio de Janeiro delegation. The new distribution appears to be very arbitrary, and even unjust in the case of Espírito Santo, which is placed on an equality with the semi-wild states of Goyaz and Matto Grosso.

In the Senate the representatives will be 3 from each state, or 63 in all. The representation during the last years of the empire was 60 federal senators, divided very unequally among the provinces.

IMMIGRATION.

Decree No. 528 of June 28th regulates the introduction and localization of immigrants in the United States of Brazil. It is very long for transcription, but a very concise summary will perhaps serve every purpose.

Every able-bodied man may be an immigrant for Brazil, except fugitives from justice, Asiatics and Africans; the latter may, however, be permitted to enter the country through an Act of Congress. Beggars and paupers will also be excluded from the republic.

Commanders of steamers will incur fines of from 2,000 to 5,000 for infringing the foregoing regulations and the vessels will lose packet rights upon a second delinquency.

The federal government will grant full passage money only to: families of agriculturists; bachelors over 18 and under 50 years of age; provided they are agricultural laborers; mechanical and industrial laborers; artisans and domestic servants, of the ages above prescribed. Invalids and the physically deformed will only receive passages if they form a part of the families referred to, and the number of artisans and domestic servants is restricted.

The state (sic) will grant 120 francs per capita for every adult brought to the country by maritime companies requesting the subvention, children to be paid for in proportion. All immigrants brought in under contracts must be accompanied by rolls certified to by Brazilian consuls specifying name, age, condition and profession, together with the degree of relationship between members of a family. Immigrants to receive assisted passages must declare at what locality in the republic they propose to settle, and any agriculturists will be sent at government expense to their destinations under guarantee of employment. Mechanics, etc., will declare that they will solicit no favors beyond transportation to their destination. The declarations herein referred to must be made before the Brazilian consular authorities and filed by the inspector general of lands and colonization.

Immigrants imported for private companies will not enjoy assisted passages unless the importers sign bonds to furnish them with sustenance until they can themselves earn it; the importers will be held responsible for any disregard of this obligation.

Landlords, banks, companies and proprietors of private *ruedas* to obtain immigrants must present to the inspector general above referred to a request specifying age, number of individuals, or families, required, their nationality, as well as the advantages offered, according to the service required. A copy of this request will be sent to the contractor of transportation who will have it translated into the vernacular of the country to which the immigrants asked for belong; the amount of the salary offered being indicated in their money. This document, passed in duplicate, will be signed by the immigrant with a declaration that he accepts the proposed conditions; one to be delivered him and the other sent to the inspector of lands and colonization in Rio.

Immigrants will have government protection for six months after arrival, during which time certain changes of residence are authorized.

Appeal is granted to the minister of agriculture for immigrants, but the process appears somewhat complicated.

Navigation companies that introduce at least 10,000 immigrants in a year, without any complaint whatever being alleged against them, will be entitled to a premium of 100,000 francs.

Provisions are made for sending home widows, orphans and the victims of disasters under prescribed conditions.

Families are prescribed for landlords requiring laborers, such as the requisition of the lands, means of communication, etc., and the division into lots. A curious clause is that which states that the center of the estate must not be more than 13,200 metres, say about 16 yards, distant from the nearest railway station.

Lots will be sold to immigrants with families at from 250 to 500 per hectare, a house worth 200 to be on the lot; payment for these lots may be extended over 10 years, with interest from the second year, and 9 per cent. per annum may be added by the vendors, who are obliged to furnish tools and seed to immigrants, charging them with the same upon the provisional titles to their lots, which lots are to be hypothecated to the sellers until the immigrant completes the last payment.

Default for two years by the purchaser in his payments may mean loss of the lot, he to lose the value of the improvements made and one-half the amount paid on account; if he abandons the lot all reclamations are void.

Rewards are offered persons establishing immigrants, varying according to the merit—or capital—of the various categories of parties likely to improve the land; 5,000 is offered the settler who has 100 families, fairly (*rescindendo*) established.

A provision is finally made that natives are not excluded from figuring as immigrants to the extent of 25 per cent.

From the *Diário Oficial*, July 1st.

INCOMPATIBILITY OF THE CLERGY.

A morning journal, referring yesterday to Art. 26 of the Constitution attributes to it the intention of creating a special incompatibility for the Catholic clergy. This deduction is materially contrary to the letter of the disposition in question, which reads: "There may not be elected to the National Congress:

"1st.—The clergymen and regular religious of whatever confession."

The word *clergymen* signifies in the vernacular a member of the clergy. Therefore not only the members of the Catholic clergy are ineligible, but those of all religious confessions.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, July 2nd.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Decree No. 524 of June 26th, 1890.

The General-in-Chief, Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation:

Considering that the development which railways are assuming in all the territory of the republic demands that as to the respective concessions the privileges of the federal government should be clearly discriminated from those of the governments of the states;

Considering that the dispositions of Circular No. 2 of January 10th, 1875, and those of the regulations attached to Decree No. 5561 of February 28th, 1875, regulating this matter, should be modified, not only in attention to the inconveniences which in practice they have manifested, but also in adopting them to the present organization of the country, Decrees:

Art. 1.—It is exclusively the privilege of the federal government to grant concessions of railways in the following cases:

I.—When they unite the capitals of states with the seat of the federal government, in accommodating the economic interests of the nation with the strengthening of the political ties of the Union.

II.—When they establish communications between the territory of the republic and neighboring countries, satisfying international interests.

III.—When they fulfill strategic purposes relative to the defense of the national territory, or directly tend to the frontiers, or to strategic points chosen conveniently.

Pargaph.—Railways included in the three hypotheses of this article will form a part of a general plan of communication which will be organized to serve as a basis for the respective concessions.

Art. 2.—To the government of each state pertains the granting of concessions for railways within the respective territory, having for an end the connection of populous centers, or productive regions, with the lines of general communication, or with ports situated on their own coasts.

§ 1.—If the lines are to be extended into the territory of a neighboring state, the concession will depend upon an agreement between the governments of the interested states.

§ 2.—The authority of the state governments to decree the construction of railways in their respective territory will be subject to the following restrictions, in relation to the general communication:

a) If the railway is to form an extension of another line of the general system, the concession can only be granted under the previous express declaration of consent from the federal government;

b) If it constitutes a branch of the general system it will depend upon an agreement with the federal government as to the point of junction and the gauge of the line.

c) Whether in junction with a line of the general system or crossing it in seeking a port or connection with another private line, the concession may not be granted without the express consent of the federal government.

d) If it shall be parallel to a line of the general system, situated within 100 kilometers of the said line, the concession will depend upon the consent of the federal government.

Art. 3.—Beyond the cases provided for in the preceding articles, the federal government will decree the construction of railways within the territory of a state, when they shall be necessary to connect military or industrial establishments worked by the said government to the general system of communication, or to a seaport, to meet fiscal interests on the frontiers. If, however, there is convenience that the state should realize the construction of the said line in satisfaction of economic purposes, the intervention of the federal government will be limited to assisting the construction of the line by a pre-established agreement.

Art. 4.—The federal government may extend aid to any state for the construction of lines to it pertaining, when resources are wanting to its realization. This aid, however, will be extended only upon application and will be limited to indirect means from which shall not result direct or definite profit to the Union.

Art. 5.—The federal government may enter into agreement with those of the states for the construction of lines to it pertaining, the general interests which those lines are to serve being secured.

Citizen Francisco Glycerio, Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, will thus have it executed.

Assembly-Rooms of the Provisional Government, June 25th, 1890, the second of the Republic.

Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca,
Francisco Glycerio.

MONOPOLIES.

The opinion of the minister of agriculture on monopolies (*prerogativas*) appears to indicate a very healthy reaction from the old system, and even from that inaugurated in the department of finance. In reply to a petition for one of these pernicious favors, published in the *Diário Oficial* of July 3rd, he says:

Bacharel José Joaquim Ramos Ferreira and another asking an exclusive privilege for 30 years, in this capital and the state of Rio de Janeiro, for establishing a factory destined to the manufacture of rubber goods and the vulcanization of this material, with its application to the arts and industries.

It is refused for the following reasons: A privilege is an odious proceeding, because, being utilized only by one in a few, it excludes all others, and for this reason only to be conceded in very particular and exceptional cases.

It is unjust and illiberal, in view of being opposed to the right and liberty, which all individuals possess who are members of a social organization, of developing and applying their powers and activity in the labor and exploitation (*exploração*) of every lawful industry, once they are able to dispose of the necessary aptitudes and resources to the end in view, with the only restriction of conforming with the legal prescriptions applicable to the case.

It is anti-economic, because it kills competition which, based on the law of supply and demand, is the great regulating principle of the improvement and development of industries in all their branches and varieties, and, in consequence, of the progress of states.

It is an odious monopoly which creates a regime of positive inequality between the members of a social organization and as such is incompatible with the free institutions of the republican system adopted by the new political constitution.

In this capital and in the states there exist diverse industrial enterprises which are operating without concessions of privileges. Consequently it would be unjust to concede the one which the petitioners propose to organize.

According to economic principles and those of law, it is understood that there shall be privileged only the inventions of human ingenuity, which constitute the property of their authors, or of the great enterprises which, because of their magnitude, employ and risk immense sums of capital, and never could through any other medium realize their great projects.

The spirit and letter of the law No. 3,129, of 14th October, 1832, which among its regulates this important assumption, is inspired with these principles and as such is opposed to the privilege sought for.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Catholic party has been formally organized in Sergipe.

—The epidemic of small-pox in Pernambuco still continues unabated.

—A telegraphic estimate from the governor of Paraíba gives that state a population of over 600,000 souls.

—It is announced that the city of Piracicaba, São Paulo, will be lighted by electricity in about eighteen months hence.

—A steam laundry was "solemnly opened" in São Paulo on the 3rd in presence of the governor of the state and the minister of agriculture.

—There appears to be some considerable friction at Ouro Preto. The municipal employees want to get up a manifestation to the governor, while the people are opposed.

—The clerical party has been organized at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, but not without trouble between the priests and some laymen who wished to manage the party for themselves.

—On the 3rd the *Jornal do Commercio* says that a "fisher of gold" in Ceará who was "crooked" to the extent of 40,000\$, had been arrested and would be prosecuted, but gives no name.

—On the 3rd the *Diário de Notícias* publishes an extract from a *soncanta* journal which gives an account of a parish priest buying an Italian girl, 16 years old, from her brother for 500\$ and raising the unhappy child.

—A strike occurred in the Rheingantz factory at Rio Grande on the 2nd, about 500 operatives going out on account of difficulties with the inspector, an Englishman. The directors refused to dismiss the inspector, and hence the strike.

—Lt. Commander Belfort Vieira has been appointed governor of Maranhão, and the captain of the general staff, João do Rego Barros, is to preside over Piauí. The army and navy are thus represented in the government formed in name of the nation.

—The governor of São Paulo is considering a proposition from Mr. Morris N. Kohn to endow that state with a great silk factory. The silk worm is to be encouraged and Morris is to have a 25 years monopoly free from all state and municipal taxation.

—The *Gazeta da Bahia* of the 29th ulto. reports a severe epidemic of small-pox at Alagoinhas in the interior of Bahia. There were 159 cases in the place, which is a small town, and the epidemic was rapidly increasing. There is a great want of medicines, physicians and nurses.

—Recent advices from Pernambuco state that the epidemic of small-pox there is steadily increasing. The total number of deaths in May was 554, of which 209 were from small-pox. During the first 20 days in June the total was 431, of which 200, or nearly 50%, were from the reigning epidemic.

—A telegram from Joinville, Santa Catharina, says that the Paraná authorities have decreed toll-houses for the frontier districts contested by Santa Catharina, which are imposing serious commercial restrictions and causing great prejudice to the *matte* industry. These frontier toll-barriers ought now to be discarded.

—Bahia celebrated a special holiday on the 2nd. Did it ever occur to any one that this is practically encouraging and legalizing idleness and organized loafing?

—A telegram dated Maranhão on the 2nd says that the uncle of the governor's secretary had proposed to the municipal *intendencia* a telegraphic request that the government would retain Governor Porciuncula in office, but that three *intendentes* voted against it, and the governor remarking on their action, the three discontents handed in their resignations.

—The Matto Grosso telegraph line commission has reached a place called Altemão, Goyaz, some 432 kilometers beyond Uberaba. With the assistance of laborers employed on the spot it is expected that the wires will be strung through to the capital of Goyaz in about two months. The fever season is now over, but the members of the commission are still weak and unable to make rapid progress.

—The assassin Alfredo Campos, who killed his wife at Ponta Grossa, Paraná, for unfaithfulness, was unanimously absolved a second time on the 27th ult. It was made out that an appeal from his first acquittal was due to his being a republican. If not too late, we would like to ask what was done with the wife's salver? Killing the poor woman and letting her more guilty companion go free, does not strike us as a very high grade of justice.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—An accord for mutual traffic and extension of branches was signed between the Paulista and Rio Claro companies on the 27th ult.

—A man named José de Azevedo was run over and killed on the Santa Cruz branch of the Central railway on the night of the 28th ult.

—The government has conceded an extension of six months for the construction of the Rio and Northern extension from Areal to Entre Rios, imposing a fine of 12,000\$ for the same.

—Under the conditions of the new railway decree, it will be interesting to know where the states derive any real advantage. After the national government has granted its special lines, and in view of the restrictions imposed upon all others, there is very little left to the state governments. This is a federal union with a vengeance!

—The prospectus of the "Estrada de Ferro e Navegação do Norte do Brasil" company, capital 14,000,000\$, states the objects are: the construction and working of the Tamandaré, Pernambuco, railway and the Aracaju and Simão Dias, Sergipe, railway; the first about 175 and the latter 198 kilometers in extension and each having a guarantee of 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometer. The company further proposes to establish navigation facilities between Rio and the states of Sergipe, Bahia, etc., and also between the various northern states. A forecast upon for 10,000,000\$ is also mentioned in the prospectus, and only 20 per cent. of the nominal capital will be called up.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The May customs receipts at Buenos Aires amounted to \$5,949,143.

—The May customs receipts at Montevideo amounted to \$914,484.22, against \$839,625.86 in the same month of last year.

—At a meeting of the Argentine cabinet on the 2nd, Minister Saenz Peña is reported to have declared the financial situation to be most perilous.

—It will interest our general of finance to see that the gold premium is going up at Buenos Aires in spite of the 50% of import duties now collected in gold.

—The new foreign loan has again fallen through at Buenos Aires. It ought to be apparent to the Argentines by this time that borrowing themselves out of a difficulty is a recourse which can not be practised indefinitely.

—The budget estimates of the Uruguayan government for the ensuing fiscal year place the receipts at \$16,145,000 and expenditures \$16,081,247. As the real expenses always exceed the estimates, the balance will probably be on the other side before next June.

—It is amusing, even if it is pitiful. Although the financial question is the critical theme of the moment, the Uruguayan Congress is devoting its energies to the abolition of Latin from the public schools, while the Argentines are now addressing themselves to the abolition of capital punishment. Both parties ought to offer a subvention to the fool-killer.

—The ribberies in the Buenos Aires customs-house have become so extensive and frequent that the happy-go-lucky system of receiving and dispatching goods without proper entries is to be hereafter changed to that heartless method of making a record of everything. This will be hard on the officials whose honor is impugned and their duties increased, but it will prevent their stealing all the same.

—Sr. Lapeyre, the pushing *jefe politico* of the department of Rocha, has conceived the happy idea of establishing a joint stock sheep fold, or *cabaña*, especially designed for breeding and improving the breed of sheep and cattle. The affair will be supported by a popular subscription of one dollar monthly, each subscriber receiving certain benefits. The society will be managed in the usual manner by a committee elected from the members, and one of the first acts after the selection of a convenient locality, will be to acquire high class bulls and rams for breeding purposes. We consider this idea a specially happy one that might well be imitated in other departments. No great outlay of capital is required, whilst a real benefit is promised in the opportunities offered for improving the breed of live stock in a general manner and at a small cost. We recommend the idea to all the estancieros in the republic.—*River Plate Times*, Montevideo, June 25.

LOCAL NOTES

—Gen. Barbosa has transferred his trip to Bahia to the 13th inst.

—The Brazilian legation in Paris has been allowed 5,000 francs to pay for telegrams referring to immigration.

—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the first numbers of *A Tribuna*, and wish to our colleague *saude, felicidade e potencia!*

—A telegram from New York on the 4th says that President Harrison had asked Congress to vote a subsidy to a South American steamship company.

—Gen. Boayna has taken charge *pro tem.* of the department of agriculture, while Gen. Glycerio pays a visit to some of the interior states.

—Somebody at the immigrant station on Flores island ate 1,230,729 wads of bread in May. At least the baker is to receive that amount.

—A new decree has been published for the administration of the Botanical Garden, which is to be devoted to recreation and the study of botany.

—Grave irregularities having been discovered at the House of Correction here, the decree that granted retentment on pay to the warden has been suspended.

—According to a local colleague the inhabitants of Paqueta will soon be enabled to telegraph and telephone to Rio. Gen. Constant thinks favorably of the idea.

—The secretary of the fine arts academy has been granted a month's leave of absence. It is too much to ask that the period be indefinitely extended, perhaps?

—It is pleasing to note that there are to be no "incompatibilities" at the first election. The provisionals have no intention to leave their unfinished tasks for others to receive.

—The gunboat *Brissacot* has been placed at the orders of the Bahia officials to prevent entry there of ships from Spanish and African ports declared "infected or suspected."

—A funny man suggests that a recently organized international bank should be known as "Grew here," because so many Brazilians are interested. We suppose the joke is *Grygrye*.

—On the 1st instant the minister of agriculture refused a modest application for a 20 years' privilege (monopoly) to establish a rubber goods manufactory in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—According to the *Gazeta de Noticias*, Fort Lage at the harbor entrance was all set on the 30th. Guns, shot, etc., were floating around in a distressing manner, but no loss of life occurred.

—A telegram published here on the 2nd states that the Brazilian provisional representative at London had been invited to a ball at Court and the imminent recognition of the republic is inferred.

—It is just what we were waiting for! On the 2nd of *Pais* refers to Brazil as the "United States of South America." The originality displayed by the *Pais* is enough to fill one with perennial expectation.

—On the 1st instant the Leopoldina railway company announced that it had turned over all its bags, empty, to the Banco Federal. "Empty bags" will probably comprise the final capital of many another bank.

—On the 30th ulto, the minister of justice tells the governor of Rio Grande do Norte that the penal settlement at Fernando Noronha cannot possibly hold all the incorrigibles that the various governors want sent there.

—On the 3rd the *Pais* takes the organizers of the constitution to task for imposing a seven and nine years residence on foreigners desirous of offering themselves as candidates for election to the Chamber and Senate.

—On the 3rd the ex-warden of the House of Correction publishes in the *Jornal do Commercio* a statement that should lead the chief of the provisional government to vigorously fiscalize certain members of his family.

—Admiral Wandenkolk thinks his people are entirely too hard worked at Pernambuco in shipping and landing high-toned people (*pequenos gados*), officers, etc., and has notified the departments of war and justice to this effect.

—On the 1st 156 bags of coffee were seized here by the Rio de Janeiro state fiscal authorities which had been smuggled into the city. As this smuggling is rather common, it partly explains how crop estimates are falsified occasionally.

—It is so rare to see complaints against employees of the Jardim Botânico tramway that the items in the local press on the 3rd attract attention. Under the old direction the men knew better than to give cause for a "complaint."

—From a speech made at the picnic tendered the American squadron on the 1st inst., we infer that in the hope for American continuance hereafter, Brazil is to furnish the intelligence and the United States of North America will contribute "energy and activity."

—A distinguished European pianist arrived here on the 1st inst.; but he was fortunately bound to the River Plate. Rio is just full of distinguished pianists at present, and we recommend all of the class to wait until the Chambers meet for an attack on this city.

—Decree No. 511 dated June 23rd fixes the number of deputies, for the Chamber established under Decree No. 510 of June 22nd, at 202, which at the rate of one deputy to 70,000 inhabitants furnishes us with an estimate of the population of Brazil. It is 14,140,000—by decree.

—Sr. Cruls, the director of the Observatory, and Sr. Reis, astronomical professor at the Polytechnic School, are to decide their differences by a committee of six; each of the combatants to appoint three men. At the trouble seems to be about Venus, who is always dragging people into quarrels.

—The American squadron left port on the morning of the 5th inst., saluting the forts as it passed out.

—It is getting to be a mighty cold day when the Banco Constructor does not construct a new company. We are beating the record in financial hogganigan.

—The 14th inst. is to be celebrated with a *baixa* never before known in Rio. The press have taken up the matter and the success will fully equal that received on the original July 14th.

—It now appears that France is the "intellectual father" of Brazil. We are getting mixed; useless aunts, cousins, grand-fathers and grand-mother, will all soon be declared to be true *arquivos de Paris!*

—Although the new constitution says that no titles of nobility and no decorations will be conceded, the government is publishing decorations every day. Nearly every man in the army has got one.

—It is significant that the question of limits as to Guiana, Brazilian and French, should have appeared so soon after the recognition of the Brazilian republic by its *mere morale*. Has Gen. Boayna been "histed" on this point?

—We suggest to Messrs. Ayers' agents here that they at once advise their almanak man to take note of all the holidays, federal and state, in the next edition, and mark working days with the cross heretofore used to call attention to holidays.

—We have to note the death of Dr. Carlos Frederico Taylor, an old and well-known lawyer of this city, whose knowledge of English brought him into professional relations with many English and Americans. His burial took place on the 4th inst.

—A well known merchant, Bernardo José Ribeiro Guimarães, whose store is at Rua 1^a de Março No. 41, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head on the 1st inst. He left a letter from which it may be inferred commercial difficulties led him to solve them in this manner.

—We consider it proper to recall to our readers that the 14th day of July, not the 4th, is consecrated by the Brazilian authorities to "the commemoration of the republic, the liberty and independence of the American nations." The French turn down the Bastille on July 14th, hence the reference to American nations.

—On the 2nd the *Gazeta de Noticias* tells a story of how sailors of the navy who saw a baker's boy collect an account, and at once arrested the lad and carried him to a retired locality where they beat him and secured the money. The law declares that the discipline of the Brazilian army and navy must not be discussed.

—In June the price of honey advanced from \$8800 to \$11500 per tin, of 27 bottles. Sweet potatoes also were dearer. The advance is ascribed to the *festas* in honor of Saints Anthony, John the Baptist and Peter, who, it may be inferred, exhorted their followers to consume this agreeable, but rather dyspepsia-causing vegetable.

—Our new colleague, the *Tribuna*, wants to know what right Dr. Sampaio Ferraz has in using the rank of "colonel" in view of the fact that he has never served in the army. The *Tribuna* says it is against the law for anyone to use a military title who has never served. In that case, how about the civilian "generals" in the cabinet?

—On the 28th ulto, the minister of interior informs the municipal authorities that, after consulting Gen. Barbosa, he does not see his way to granting the concessions for improving the city of Rio. Gen. Barbosa appears to be alarmed by the possible charges on the Treasury involved in these improvement schemes; and he has reason to be.

—We are very glad to note that the idea of peaceful arbitration is rapidly coming into favor as a means of settling private quarrels, instead of resorting to the theatrical and almost dangerous custom of crossing swords. When two journalists now quarrel, they formulate their charges against each other and leave the decision to a commission of friends.

—On the 4th the *Diario de Noticias* hears its notice of the Rio 7s. Buenos Aires cricket match with "Curious struggle." We sympathize with our colleague, for it is hard to understand why men peacefully sane will go running around after a leather ball, when they might easily employ *moleques* to get it for them. Somehow, they seem to enjoy it all the same!

—According to the usual monthly approximation the small industries brought into the city last month were valued at 2,466,730\$930, against 663,456\$870 in the same month of last year. It is to be feared that inflated calculations are also invading these humble occupations. The value of charcoal, firewood, etc., brought in during the month is placed at 1,048,110\$850.

—Our sincere compliments are offered the *Revista Illustrada* upon its picture representing Gen. Denro presenting the Constitution to Brazil. The satisfied appearance of the minister of finance shows that "his little hatchet" did it, but the shade in the background must mean the declaration of the original committee that it was not responsible for the Magna Charta.

—In view of the constant corrections made in published decrees, said to be caused by typographical omissions and errors, would it not be well for the government to use a little more care? These repeated corrections indicate very careless work and are far from creditable. In the matter of the new constitution, which compelled us to publish an *errata*, the blunder was one of revision, and not of the printer.

—The annual report of the Misericordia hospital shows the following:

Inmates, 1st July, 1889.....	1,062
Entered during year.....	12,702
Discharged do.....	10,115
Died do.....	2,613
Inmates, 30 June, 1890.....	1,036

The burial service entrusted to the Misericordia shows a total of 13,667 burials in public cemeteries during the year.

—A public meeting of the English-speaking residents of Rio will be held on Monday July 14th, at 7:30 p.m., at the Methodist Church, Largo do Intendente, in the interests of a new hospital to be founded in this city. An address will be delivered by Rev. H. C. Tucker. All English-speaking people are cordially invited to attend.

—We profoundly regret to note the death from yellow fever of Mr. Bertram Materson Johnston, of Messrs. Ed. Johnston & Co., which took place in this city at 11:30 p.m., on Saturday last. He came out from England only a couple of months since and intended to return home in a few weeks. He was a young man who was very highly esteemed in the business and social circles of this city.

—Our readers, particularly the older residents of Brazil, will deeply regret to hear of the death of Rev. A. L. Blackford, which occurred at Atlanta, Ga., at the home of Dr. Gaston, on May 14th. Dr. Blackford was connected with the Presbyterian Mission, and was the oldest missionary in Brazil, having been in almost uninterrupted service here since July, 1860. He had been a resident of Bahia since 1882. Dr. Blackford was widely known and generally esteemed throughout the whole country, and his death will leave a vacancy which it will be very difficult to fill.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

The return match between the Rio and Buenos Aires clubs—the first having been played some two years ago at the latter place—took place at the Rua Paysandu grounds on the 2nd and 3rd inst. Although the field was a little soft after the recent rain, it was in a fairly good condition and the weather was everything that could be wished. The attendance, however, was not large, owing to the run of festivities in the city over the American squadron, and to the unavoidable circumstance that the game had to be played on two of the few legal working days left to us.

Owing to threatening weather and a slight rain Wednesday forenoon, it was feared for a time that the match would have to be postponed, but at mid-day the sky cleared and the game began, the Rio team drawing the first innings. The ground was at first very dead, consequently making runs was difficult. Wheatley and Voyle commenced, and the former from the first ball gave a difficult chance to the bowler, which he failed to hold. The playing was animated, and was distinguished by some excellent *batting* by the visitors as soon as they were able to measure the batting strength of the Rio men. The total score of this innings was 67, to which Wheatley contributed 40—the best individual score of the match.

Buenos Aires then went in to the bowling of Slater and Wheatley, and it was soon evident that the heavy ground embarrassed them very materially. Their wickets fell rapidly and their first innings ended with a score of only 53.

In their second innings Rio began badly, and the wickets fell rapidly until Wheatley and Ford got together and kept up their wickets until time was called, losing 6 wickets for 30 runs. The Rio team showed considerable nervousness, and the outlook for them at the close of the day was thought to be decidedly unfavorable.

On Thursday the playing of Wheatley and Ford virtually saved the situation. They hit freely and ran the score up to a figure which afforded general encouragement for the result. At the close of the innings the Rio team had scored 77, leaving 92 for Buenos Aires to win.

The last innings was probably the most exciting contest ever seen on the Rio grounds. The wickets of the Buenos Aires men fell rapidly, with the exception of Gifford, Kennan and Mills, who made an admirable fight for the victory, the first of whom played a noticeably patient and steady game, scoring 36, and winning hearty applause. This wicket was the last to fall, with the score 7 short of the desired 100. The enthusiasm over the result was tremendous, the visitors receiving, and deserving, fully as much credit as the winners. It was a defeat which had not the slightest sting in it. The score was as follows, Messrs. Manile and Brown acting as umpire and scorer for Rio, and Messrs. Mosley and Luckman for Buenos Aires:

SCORE.

RIO DE JANEIRO.		Buenos Aires.	
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H. L. Wheatley, c. Denison	40	c. Denison, b. Lewis.....	19
R. Hogg.....	40	b. Hogg.....	5
E. L. Mills (capt.).....	4	not out.....	0
W. Slater, b. Lewis.....	0	not out.....	0
J. A. Cross, b. Gifford.....	0	not out.....	0
J. L. Lewis, b. Ford.....	0	c. Anderson, b. Lewis.....	0
J. P. Ewerby, b. wkt.	0		
G. E. Cox (capt.).....	0	c. Masters, b. Hogg.....	4
R. Hogg.....	0	c. and b. Hogg.....	0
J. S. Mills, b. Lewis.....	0	c. Snakes, b. Hogg.....	0
A. Lopes, c. Denison.....	0	c. Anderson, b. Denison.....	33
C. W. Ford, not out.....	5	b. Lewis.....	0
E. Jones, c. Denison.....	0	b. Lewis.....	6
H. Edlin, b. Lewis.....	0	b. Lewis.....	6
Extras.....	0	Extras.....	4
Total.....	67	Total.....	77
Buenos Aires.		Rio de Janeiro.	
E. R. Gifford, b. Wheatley.....	36	b. Wheatley.....	36
W. R. L. Lewis, b. Wheatley.....	7	b. Slater.....	7
G. Denison, b. Wheatley.....	7	b. Slater.....	15
B. W. Kennan, run out.....	1	c. Smith, b. Wheatley.....	15
D. J. Stokes, b. R. W. h.	0	c. Slater, b. Wheatley.....	0
T. A. H. Ford, b. wkt.	0		
H. A. Mills (capt.).....	0	b. R. W. h. Wheatley.....	2
W. Slater, b. Slater.....	3	b. Slater, b. Jones.....	15
W. L. Masters, thrown out.....	3	b. Slater.....	3
F. M. Robinson, b. Jones.....	0	b. Slater.....	0
b. Jones.....	0	b. Slater.....	0
H. Anderson, not out.....	13	c. Wheatley, b. Slater.....	0
W. Hogg, run out.....	2	not out.....	2
Extras.....	0	Extras.....	4
Total.....	53	Total.....	84

—On the 30th ulto, the "National de Ceramica" company was duly installed.

—The "Pernambuco" company was duly installed on the 2nd inst. It was badly needed.

—The Theropolis railway company was organized on the 30th ulto. The capital is 12,000,000\$.

—On the 3rd subscription lists were opened for the capital stock of the "Engenho Central de Paraty," 750,000\$ capital.

—A conswive navigation company, 6,000,000\$ capital, is on the market under the name of the "Navegação Costeira a Vapor."

—The "Salinas Norte e Sul" company was formally installed on the 3rd, and the "Produtos de Papelão" also, on the same day.

—The governor of Bahia has been granted 50,000\$ for colonization expenses, but the money must last to the end of the fiscal year.

—On the 2nd inst., the governor of Paraná telegraphed the minister of finance that the contract with the Banco União for a loan had been signed.

—A local colleague says a new enterprise, capital 300,000\$, is in process of organization, the purpose of which is to afford facilities for moving furniture.

—A company with a capital of 100,000\$ to furnish ships with ballast and lighterage business is organized. The name is "União Maritima de Transporte e Lastros."

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway on the 30th ulto., it was decided to increase the capital to 25,000,000\$, by issuing 55,000 shares of the 4th series.

—The Banco Cooperativa announces that it will pay 26 per cent. to its shareholders on the past six months' operations, of which 10 per cent. is dividend and 16 per cent. bonus.

—Under the name of "Progresso Commercial do Brazil," capital 3,000,000\$, it is proposed to establish a grand company based on the Bon Marche, Penzance, etc., shops in Paris.

—On the 4th subscription lists were opened for shares in the "Geral de Transportes" company, capital 1,000,000\$. A general domestic and foreign express business is the object.

—The "Banco Fluminense," capital 1,000,000\$, is announced. The principal object of the new institution appears to be the banking of money in small amounts for duties, and the storage of merchandise.

—On the 30th ulto, a contract for a loan was signed between the authorities of the state of Paraná and the Banco União de S. Paulo. Particulars do not transpire, but the amount is said to be 2,100,000\$.

—The "Artes Graphicas" company, capital 1,400,000\$, was organized on the 3rd. Lithography, engraving and printing are its objects, and Messrs. Robin's well known establishment has been purchased.

—The "Companhia Impressora," capital 500,000\$, is in process of organization. It proposes to supplant the American Bank Note Company and will be "run" by the Banco das Estadas Unidos do Brazil and the *Diario de Noticias*.

—The *Pais* in the 3rd considers the grand hydraulic enterprise "when realized, one of the most advantageous of enterprises for speculative purposes, for the capital subscribed." And the *Pais* is very near the correct manner of describing it.

—On the 30th ulto, the minister of finance authorized the payment of interest on bonds deposited by the banks of issue. The amount received is to be charged these institutions on the books of the Treasury as "paid to agriculture," and employed in this manner.

—The price paid by the Leopoldina company for the Rio and Northern railway was 2,650,000\$. A debenture loan for 1,150,000 in 5 per cent. 100 debentures was taken by Morton, Rose & Co., London, the Leopoldina mortgaging its recent purchase as security.

—On the 26th ulto, the minister of finance decided that the notes of the original issue of the Banco Nacional may be received as gold in payments at custom-houses, but not the second issue. The mediation as to the promise to pay gold is in this manner justified.

—According to a decision of the minister of finance sent to the inspector of the Treasury agency at Santa Catharina, and published in the *Diario Oficial* on the 1st inst., the João Alfredo shilling scale for import duties may not be enforced, save by orders from the Treasury.

—The directors of the Banco Constructor who have been occupying lodgings in the Banco do Brazil, waited on the directors of the latter institution on the 1st and presented the directors with various mementos of the kindnesses received. The Banco Constructor has moved to its own building.

—Telegrams published here on the 2nd inst. state that the receipts at the Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul, custom-house in June were 126,000\$ against 14,000\$ in the same month last year. The indignation of Montevidean merchants at the fiscal energy on the frontier is readily understood. But will no one be punished?

—On the 1st lists were opened for shares in the "Brazil Oriental de Navegação e Diques Fluctuantes" company, capital 2,000,000\$. The company proposes to establish steamers between Rio and Montevideo, touching at intermediate ports, and also to work the privilege conceded to Sr. Trajano Augusto de Carvalho for floating docks.

—The provisional government has authorized the minister of agriculture to guarantee interest (6%) on another 30,000,000\$ capital invested in central sugar usines, which increases the total amount of capital to be guaranteed to 60,000,000\$. For republicans and advocates of state rights, these provisional ministers certainly take the pastry.

July 5th, 1890.

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividends paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
400,000	400,000	..	Agr. Coloniz. de Vassouras	...	200	198 500	—
80,000	80,000	..	Agr. S. Sebastião	...	200	205 000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cont. & Vap. Fluminense	\$500—Apr 90	200	205 000	—
708,400	708,400	70,000	Engenheiros Fluminenses	10 000—Jan 90	200	210 000	—
350,000	300,000	9,947	Commercio e Lavoura	3 000—July 90	40	38 000	—
300,000	300,000	..	Commercio e Industria	...	200	200 000	—
150,000	150,000	3,000	Contrib.	200	...	—
200,000	200,000	..	Elevado e Fab. de Chimico	4 000—Jan 90	200	205 000	—
...	22,200	..	do 2 series	...	40	...	—
10,000,000	4,500,000	..	Empresa de F. e C.	10 000—Jan. 90	40	35 000	25 000—95
...	250,000	..	do 2 series	...	40	97 500	97 000—95
150,000	\$5,000	..	Fabrica de Bisacitos	...	200	...	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ch. de L. e Viagem de Lavoura	...	100	100 000	—
200,000	220,000	220,000	Industrials Fab. (Roupees)	7 100—July 90	50	47 000	—
2,600,000	2,100,000	..	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon.	...	200	...	—
400,000	1,700,000	..	Nacional de Oleos	...	200	...	—
200,000	200,000	..	Nova Industria	1 000—Jan. 90	200	...	—
...	40,000	..	do 2 series	...	40	...	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	..	Paralytic & Sergic (C. F. I.)	...	200	55 000	—
700,000	700,000	235,000	Pastoral, Agric. & Industrial	8 000—Apr. 90	100	160 000	—
1,000,000	600,000	..	Pastoral Mineiro	5 000—Jan. 90	120	150 000	—
620,000	470,000	..	Phosphato de Cal.	...	120	60 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Sucrocentral de Brazil	...	40	35 000	—
1,000,000	1,200,000	..	Servicos Maritimos	7 500—Apr. 90	200	208 000	—
4,800,000	1,700,000	40,500	S. Jeronymo mines	...	100	130 000—15	—
...	150,000	..	do 2 series	...	5	29 200	29 500—95
...	500,000	..	União	16 000—July 90	200	240 000	—

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